

Motivated by a desire to achieve protection from the elements, the long-standing Soviet practice has been to provide garage-like shelters for the tanks, armored personnel carriers, and support vehicles organic to its combat formations wherever and whenever it is convenient to do so. At present, in the judgment of the DIA experts who monitor such matters, Warsaw Pact cantonments already contain sufficient numbers of such structures to house all of the Soviet and Eastern Europe armored combatants, and a significant proportion of the trucks and other support vehicles, now in residence at those facilities. At any given time, eighty percent or more of the armored combat vehicles would be expected to be inactive and under-roof, while the remaining one-fifth was engaged in routine training exercises.

The sheltering available to Warsaw Pact frontal aviation forces is more extensive still. Since 1968, the Soviets have constructed enough blast resistant "hangerettes" to accommodate ninety percent of the NATO-oriented tactical fighters bombers on a one-for-one basis. Since many of these structures are capable of accepting several fighter-bomber sized aircraft, practical sheltering capacity holds some slack which could be used to accommodate wartime reinforcements. Similar arrangements do not, however, exist for transport aircraft, or for the bombers and reconnaissance types assigned to long-range aviation forces, none of which ordinarily reside in covered structures.

Although emplaced for different purposes, both the environmental shelters housing the major equipment of the land forces and the bomb shelters protecting the tactical combat aircraft serve very effectively

DIA review(s) completed.

25X1

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TAC AIRCRAFT

	FT	AT2
MIG 21	24 x 52 =	1200
MIG 23	47 x 55 =	3700
SU 17	46 x 42 =	2900

} 3500

MAC AIRCRAFT

AN-12	125 x 110 =	16,500
AN-22	212 x 110 =	48,300

SAC AIRCRAFT

TU-16	110 x 120 =	15,900
TU-95	159 x 155 =	29,600

$$\frac{(115/15.9) + (185/29.600)}{2} \times 100 = 13.4$$

600

SSBN

Delta II	500 x 36 =	21,600
Delta T	426 x 35 =	17,900

} 20,000

Atto. A Subs

November	326 x 32 =	14,500
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15,000

TANKS, APES + TRUCKS (metric)

	FT	AT2
T54/55	<sup>9.02</sup> 6.45 x 3.27 =	280
T62	<sup>10.1</sup> 7.4 x 3.3 =	320
BMP-1	6.75 x 3.00 =	260
(French)		
BTR-50	6.83 x 2.32 =	200
(untested)		
BTR-60	7.56 x 2.82 =	280

} 300

TRUCKS	7 x 2.5 =	230
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250

1, 19, 000 1.2

11

VSSR Mechanized Infantry

288 tanks @ 300 ft<sup>2</sup>

300 APCs @ 250 ft<sup>2</sup>

2500 Trucks @ 200 ft<sup>2</sup>

2.12 million ft<sup>2</sup> @ 7.00 = 14.84

STA

STAT

1740

R.

STAT

012

Bruid

150  
200

STAT

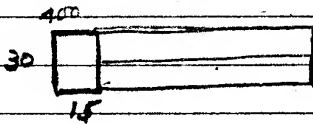
STA

Rough Estimate

Proposed:

- Extreme light weight.
- Minimal ~~at~~ frame, open on ends
- Corrugated Metal roof
- No internal supports
  - 400 - 500 sq ft.
  - 2000 - 2500 sq ft
- Large Quantities

8-10 }



INVENTORY

ALWAYS /  
SHELTERED

TO BE  
SHELTERED

50 x 50 = 2500 sq ft

120

STA

Frontal (War)  
PVO + transport

SECRET

25X

Frontal

SAR - Hungary	680	94% <del>2/A</del>
SAR - Poland	280	94%
Check	80	51%
Hungary	280	100%

Size B-(3) ~~Knights~~

1250 ~~x2~~

✓ Penzigrad	3100	93%
✓ Berlin	280	83%
✓ Calloway	180	55%
✓ Campbell	240	78%
✓ Lessa	230	100%
✓ Trans <del>Kansas</del>	240	92%
Mexico	20	15%
✓ Ikin	10	25%
X Fink?	40	38%
X <del>Central</del>	210	82%
X Trans <del>Baltic</del>	360	73% -182%
X <del>San E. -1</del>	380	90%

~~SECRET~~

Belgium	190
Check	310
E Hungary	130
Hungary	
Poland	170
Romania	

Total 2940 - incl PVO.

Motivated by 1967 Arab-Israeli War



NO 8114

II

WP NIE

228 ground force ammunition depots in C. Europe & USSR west of the Urals

Containing 1300 medium tanks.

		I				25X	
VEHICLES		NUMBER		PERCENT SHIELDED			
TANKS							
APCS							
TRUCKS							
AIRCRAFT							
TACTICAL		{		LBA - revealed = No evidence of extensive concealment goals			
AIRLIFT							
STRIKES							
SUBMARINES							
SSBN							
ATTACK							

Call for AOB.

Ground Forces:

90% protective shelter tanks + APCs in forward areas

Most in forward areas are already sheltered

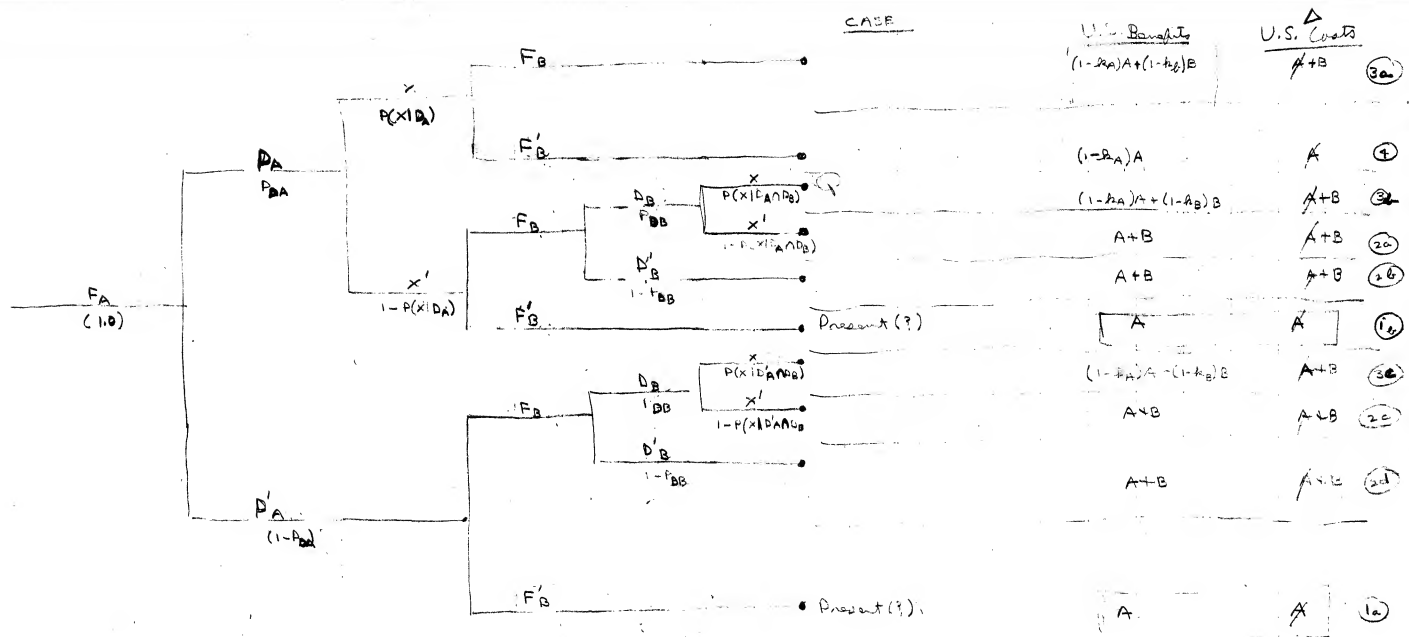
all Soviet aircraft are protected, sheltered in air

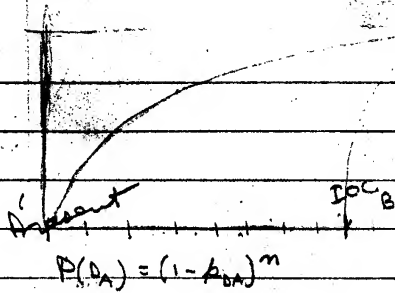
Franklin's March (90% sheltered)

25X

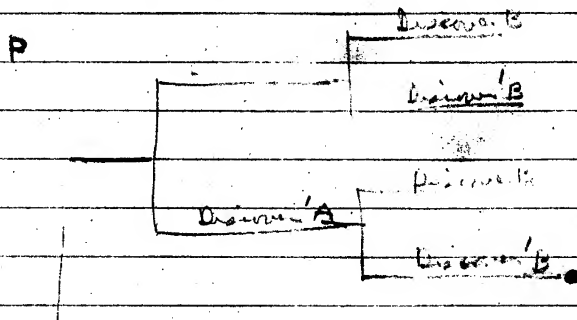








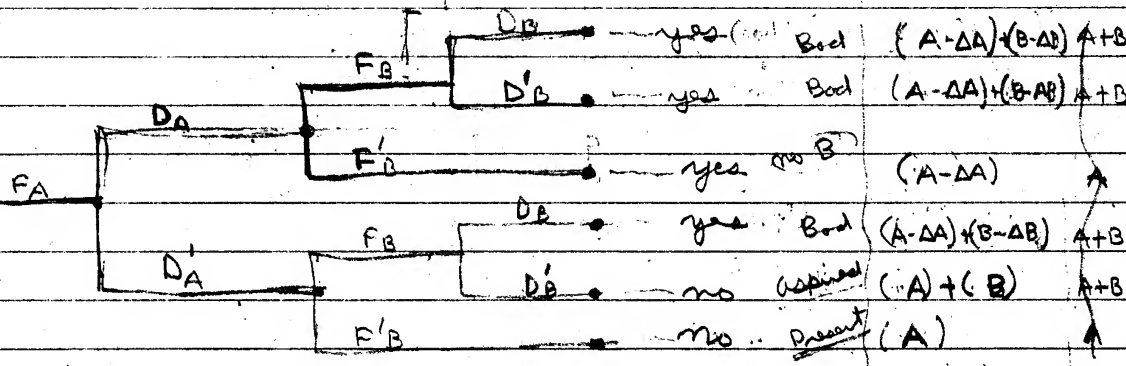
USSR action



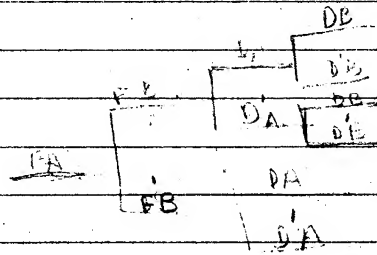
USSR action

US action

US action



$R(D_A) = f(t) = (1 - A_{DA})^m$



$P(D_A)$  = Probability USSR has acquired appreciation of mission and capabilities of System A.

$$P(D_A) = f(t) = p_{AD} + (1 - p_{AD}) [1 - (1 - p_{AD})^n]$$

where:  $n$  = number of months in period being considered (input)

$p_{AD}$  = probability  $D_A$  occurs in any given month of System A operations (input)

$P(D_B)$  = Probability USSR has acquired appreciation of mission and capabilities of system B

$$P(D_B) = f(t) = 1 - (1 - p_B)^{t_B}$$

where:  $t_B$  = time (months in future) that System B becomes operational

$P(X|D_A)$  = Probability that USSR implements countermeasures upon discovering System A.

$P(X|D_B)$  = Probability that USSR implements countermeasures upon discovering System B.

$A$  = Contribution of System A to I+V mission (in absence of USSR countermeasures)

$B$  = Contribution of System B to I+V mission

$R_A$  = Degradation of System A contribution resulting from countermeasures

$R_B$  = Degradation of System B contribution resulting from countermeasures

$\$$  75    +150  
            $\$$  125    65

$$A - \Delta A + B - \Delta B = C_A + C_B$$

$$A = C_A$$

$$\cancel{A} - \Delta A + B - \Delta B - \cancel{C_A} - C_B = \cancel{A} - \cancel{C_A}$$

$$(B - \Delta B) - \Delta A = C_B$$

$$R_B B + (1 - R_B) B = C_B$$

Is contribution of B post-sheltering less loss of contribution of A as a result of sheltering greater than cost of introducing B?

